

# Portage Lake News

## The Stockholders of the Atlantic Mining Company.

### Houghton County Residents

#### Who Are Interested in the Fluctuations of the Price of the Shares—Wolverine Shareholders.

The meeting of the Atlantic mining company stockholders was held Monday, July 25, at Boston. The following are the more important stockholders of the copper country:

Frederick G. Brown	50	Mary S. Barry	200
James R. Cooper	100	John W. Downing	50
J. D. J. Dwyer	50	A. H. H. H.	100
Charles Lewis	50	Graham Pope	50
John Slater	100	P. Rupp	200
Charles E. Smith	100	Wm. S. Tretheway	50
B. Worth	50	John H. Wilson	50
Brookway	50	T. L. Chadbourne	500
John Dunstan	100	G. L. Heath	100
John H. H.	100	Michael Messner	100
John H. H.	100	Julius Pomp	50
John H. H.	100	John J. Sanders	50
John H. H.	100	W. Tamblin	50
John H. H.	100	W. W. Wright	100
John H. H.	100	Tony Weber	50

About 100 men are working on the new boiler house being built for the Quincy mining company. The new boiler house will contain twelve boilers, and will be one of the largest in the copper country. Work has been started tearing down the old engine house and they will make one engine to the new boiler house, and the new smelting works and the other one to the new shaft house being built near the Quincy rock house. They have torn down the old engine house at the Pewabic and are using the stone in the construction of the new boiler house.

The Wolverine Mining Co.'s meeting was held in Boston last week and the following is a list of the larger shareholders in the copper country:

Rollmann	1000	Thomas Dooling	200
Baker	200	J. S. Dymock	500
Joseph Bosch	200	Fred Eaton	100
E. Courtney	100	John Gilles	200
James Hill	500	S. B. Harris	200
John Holman	200	R. D. Jones	200
Ed. Lawbaugh	200	C. F. Lean	200
H. Lathrop	400	Angus McKenna	200
Ed Mackenzie	100	August Mette	200
Joseph Pinton	275	B. Quello	200
H. Rice	200	Irring Sturgis, Jr.	150
H. Crowbridge	200	F. Tolmelt	415
C. Tower	300	Johnson Vivian	400
E. Wright	200	John Schneider	400

The following special music will be rendered at the Congregational church tomorrow morning and evening:

Mariae, Soprano Obligato—"Hark, Hark, My Soul!"

Miss Gus Paine.

EVENING.

Mariae—"Jesus, Saviour of My Soul!"

Miss Marie Hewood.

The steamer Japan passed through Portage Lake yesterday and the following took passage to Detroit: G. B. Dyer and wife, Mrs. W. H. Dittler, Randall, Mrs. F. L. Partridge and J. N. McNair. Mrs. Jenks, of Houghton, went as far as Port Huron.

A special train came in from Calumet at 7 o'clock this morning. Salvationists got off here and took the Bon Voyage to Marquette and a Finlander societat went to Ishpeming by rail. A large number took advantage of the low rates.

#### Get Your Kodaks Out.

Those wishing plates and films developed and a general finishing of kodak work can have it done in a first-class manner by C. J. Neick. Orders left at Neick's drug store will receive prompt attention.

Mrs. Gauvreau, of West Hancock, died yesterday morning at her home, cause unknown. She leaves a husband 75 years of age and seven children, all of whom are married. Funeral took place at 10 o'clock from the St. Joseph's church.

A party from the hill drove to Eagle Lake yesterday to camp out for a day or two. They were as follows: Harry B. Dyer, E. Jefferson Kitts, Mat Dennis, Dennis, Debra Rogers, Harriet Dyer and May and Belle Jaehing.

Aggie Phillips, of Calumet, and Sarah Courtney, of Detroit, are visiting Miss Lottie Lean, of Houghton, a few days.

Frank Heidebraht, of Houghton, and Halsey, of Negaunee, received licenses yesterday from the county clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. Frink and two of the children, of St. Cloud, Minn., are here visiting the home of John E. Hocking.

F. Fitch, general manager of the St. & A. railroad, was up yesterday, coming at noon to Marquette.

Public acts for 1898 are now ready at the county clerk's office for those who wish to procure them.

County Treasurer J. W. Fridmodig was yesterday unable to attend to his duties at the court house.

John Duncan, of the Calumet and Houghton, was in Houghton on business yesterday afternoon.

Gussie Paine, of Lake Linden, is spending a few days with relatives at Eagle Lake.

## FOR GROWING GIRLS.

Pretty Costumes Which They May Wear During "the Awkward Age."

Until within the last year or so it has been one of the most difficult things to dress a young girl so that she might look graceful. Her figure being unformed, nothing seemed to look well upon her, and everything but seemed to accentuate her awkwardness. As a girl of the "growing age" was not allowed to be present at any social function at all, it has not mattered so much what she wore; but, praise to the fairy godmothers in the guise of dressmakers, the very young maiden may now look as pretty as her older sister—prettier, too, because fresher and sweeter and younger. There is no material set aside specially for girls of from 13 to 16. Everything



CASHMERE ORGANDIE AND SHEPHERD'S PLAID.

worn by the big sisters and the mothers, with few exceptions, is suitable for them too. Naturally all the heavy silks, and especially rich stuffs, are set apart for matrons. Yet there are certain times when velvet or plush are quite permissible. Plush Mother Hubbard coats in dark brown, green or blue are very handsome and very girlish. Velvet long cloaks trimmed with lace or fur are also elegant for cold weather where fine dressing is suitable.

All the muslins, swisses, organdies, batistes, ginghams and lawns are as suitable for these little ladies as for their big sisters and mothers. Vellings with wool as a component part are very becoming to youth.

But for the young girl nothing is neater or sweeter than the shepherd and pinhead checked wools. These are made in very light weight for this season. In some cases they are even almost transparent, they are so thin. While so thin they still are firm. These when of all wool will wash like calico if the trimming be of washable quality too. Cashmere is one of those soft and velvety stuffs that seem to enhance the freshness of the young faces, and that is also a valuable fabric for wear and appearance.

In the making of a gown for a growing girl one should remember two things. One is that the maiden must depend upon the deceptive lines of a cleverly arranged bodice for her grace of form. In these days no artificial padding is allowed, so the gown must make up for it by skillful designing. The blouse waist has in many ways been very useful for this very purpose, and therefore will probably have more or less vogue when older persons shall have discarded it entirely. Round and round trimming is an admirable idea for these frocks. Yokes, gimpes, wide collars, with deep trimming mostly lace, ribbon, braiding or embroidery are suitable.

One very dainty summer frock was of soft wool bared with plaid lines of soft resada green over a ground of beige color, with faint pink flowers between the bars. Around the skirt were four rows of double frilling of the stuff edged with narrow white valenciennes top and bottom. The bodice had a yoke of white lace over pink silk and three narrow double frillings of the stuff. The collar and wide sash were of beige satin ribbon, with four rows of frilling at the ends.

A maidenly frock was of silver gray serge with a sailor blouse. This had a wide round collar of white mohair, trimmed with blue soutache. Down the front was a gathered piece of white china silk with four rows of the blue bows. This was fastened in front by a puffed bow of the same. The belt was white canvas. Around the bottom was a three inch band of mohair with two rows of braid. I have been thus explicit so that mothers may know just how to develop pretty gowns for their daughters with little trouble.

It is not necessary to have a lot of furberlows and frills. Especially for gowns for every day and even for best the greatest charm of a young girl's attire is its chaste simplicity. Those who could "string every hair of their daughters' heads with diamonds" are most apt to seek almost severe simplicity in the way of gowns.

I remember seeing Consuelo Vanderbilt often when she was in her early teens. Her garb was not only plain, but sober in material and make. Her mother favored serge more than any other goods for her. Her "party gown" on one occasion was a dotted swiss over pink liberty silk and made daintily but as plainly as Mrs. Jones, Brown or Robinson would make her girl's dress. And not three months before her marriage she was out one day to go to a "sofa pillow sale" for a charity. She rode in a splendid carriage with two footmen, but her gown was a dark blue tailor suit of cloth with no kind of ornament whatever on it. The white linen collars and cuffs accentuated its plainness, but a big bunch of violets lent the whole a womanly charm.

So young girls do not hanker after the fashions of Egypt in the way of rich material or elaborateness in make. Leave those to the old ladies who would willingly give them and their diamonds, too, for the sweet bloom of youth once more.

## A CONVENT HOSPITAL

### A MOTHER SUPERIOR'S GENEROUS OFFER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

How the Sick and Wounded Will Be Attended to at Key West—Roentgen Ray Will Be Used as Never Before in Locating Bullets.

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It is very fortunate that the government of this country has been provided with a hospital so near the seat of war as that now established at Key West. Arrangements were recently completed for taking care of the first large contingent of sick and wounded that may be taken there. The hospital is under the charge of Dr. W. R. Hall, a United States army surgeon, and he has a corps of experienced assistants to aid him in his work. That the government is provided now with such superior hospital facilities at Key West is due to the patriotism and humane sympathies of Sister Mary Florentine, mother superior of the Convent of Mary Immaculate, at that place.

When war was declared against Spain, it became evident that an addi-



SISTER MARY FLORENTINE, MOTHER SUPERIOR OF MARY IMMACULATE, KEY WEST.

tional hospital would be needed at Key West, it being so near the seat of war. The difficulty was at once removed by the mother superior and sisters of the convent mentioned offering freely and without solicitation or ostentation their home to the government to be used as a hospital. It is needless to say that in making this offer the sisters of the convent made a great sacrifice. The act involved the closing of their schools and the dismissal of their pupils. They, however, patriotically regarded the temporary interruption of the education of the young as of less importance than the care of the men who had been wounded or contracted disease while employed in the service of their country. The proposition of the sisters was first made to the navy, but the department was not quite ready at the time to consider it. Subsequently they made the same offer to the war department, and it was accepted.

Immediately afterward Dr. Hall left Washington, and, proceeding to Key West, began the transformation of the convent into a hospital. The ground floor, formerly used as classrooms for young children, was turned into an immense ward, and three wide doorways, all now open, make it practically one room. Long rows of comfortable cots are ranged against each side, leaving ample space for both patients and nurses. On the floor above, reached by a broad staircase from the grounds, are the dispensary and the office of the surgeon in chief. The music hall, a circular room with abundance of light and air, has been set apart as a ward for wounded officers. One of the classrooms has been taken as the office of the assistant surgeon, and next to it is the operating room, fitted up with all the latest appliances used in modern surgery.

The dormitories, a flight farther up, have been stripped of their bedsteads and furnished with hospital cots, and the small buildings, about 200 feet from the main structure, formerly occupied as schoolrooms for white and colored children, have been turned into wards. They are capable of accommodating from 20 to 30 patients each. To provide for an overflow, in the event of some great disaster to our arms, hospital tents have been erected amid the palms.

The building has a capacity for the reception of about 400 patients without overcrowding. Dr. Hall's staff consists of Dr. W. C. Borden, assistant surgeon; Dr. S. T. Armstrong, acting assistant surgeon; Dr. Barnard E. Baker, acting assistant surgeon, and H. P. Jackson, also acting assistant surgeon. Four trained nurses arrived recently from the north and at once began instructing the 27 sisters of the convent in regard to their duty in attending upon the sick and wounded. With the surgeons, nurses and the necessary attendants, the force under the control of the surgeon in chief will be close upon 100. Cooking ranges, oil and gas stoves have been put in and a competent corps of cooks engaged to prepare the food.

It is noteworthy that four of the trained nurses will serve for merely nominal salaries—less than one-quarter of what they would receive when employed as private nurses. There is no doubting the patriotism of these young women who traveled 2,000 miles from their homes to assume arduous and dan-

gerous duties in the line of their country.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the hospital accommodation furnished by the transformed convent is not all the government requires or commands at Key West. In addition to the necessary present requirements the authorities had to provide for future contingencies. They have been indefatigable in their endeavors to provide against a large possible increase of the sick and wounded, and already, brief as the time has been since this work began, their arrangements are well high complete, even to minutest details.

At the first appearance of symptoms of yellow fever the patients will be removed to a specially constructed hospital on one of the keys, known as Boca Chica, seven miles from Key West and sufficiently far removed from that town to prevent all danger of the spread of the infection thither. Since the opening of the hospital Dr. Hall, who has general supervision of all the government hospitals at Key West and vicinity, has been supplied with a more complete surgical outfit, including a Roentgen ray apparatus, which is expected to be particularly useful in cases of bullet wounds.

The marine hospital, in immediate charge of Dr. Gregorio Gutierrez, is not less well provided with accommodation for patients and surgical and other appliances. While Dr. Gutierrez expects that his services and those of his assistants will be principally required in attending to the wounded, he is also prepared to treat a certain number of purely medical cases. The majority of those, however, will be consigned to Dr. Hall and his corps of nurses and assistants at the convent hospital.

Dr. Paul Glendenin, who was in charge of the military post hospital at Key West, was recently transferred from there to join the staff of General Fitz-Hugh Lee, and will in all probability accompany him to Porto Rico. Dr. Glendenin is considered one of the most progressive and promising young physicians in the service, and will doubtless prove just as efficient in his new position to what he was in the one he vacated. He has been succeeded in the military post hospital by Dr. Henry A. Shaw, who has an equally good reputation as a capable surgeon and physician.

In all the hospitals at Key West the Roentgen X rays will be used extensively in locating missiles which may be buried in bone or tissue. It will be the first occasion upon which this wonderful discovery shall have been extensively used, and it is not too much to expect surprising results in consequence.

In other respects, as well as contiguity to the active scene of war, Key West is eminently suited as a location for hospitals. The temperature of the place is equable, the winters are as mild as in the Bahamas and the summers cooler on an average than in New York.

NEIL MACDONALD.

### SHE'S AT THE FRONT.

Mrs. Colby the Only Woman War Correspondent in Cuba.

In many departments of warlike activity women have recently come to the front, but probably the only woman war correspondent is Mrs. Clara Benck Colby. She has a regular pass, issued by the war department, and is at present in Cuba.

Mrs. Colby is founder, editor and proprietor of The Woman's Tribune, published in Washington, and it is in the interest of her paper that she goes to the front, accompanying her husband, who is a brigadier general.

Mrs. Colby has achieved distinction not only as an editor, but as a lecturer on civics, literature, dress and woman suffrage. She was professor at one time of Latin and history in the University of Wisconsin, and she has studied law and recently founded a public library at Beatrice, Neb. She is vice president for Nebraska of the National American Woman Suffrage association and state president of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage association.

The Woman's Tribune was first published in Nebraska, but moved to Wash-



Mrs. Clara Benck Colby. In 1894 when General Colby became assistant attorney general. During the international congress of women at the Capital City Mrs. Colby's paper, which is a fortnightly, was published daily as a 16 page sheet, being the only paper published by a woman to give full reports of a woman's congress.

Mrs. Colby is of English birth and is related on her father's side to the naturalist and wood engraver, Thomas Bewick, and on her mother's side to General Monk, who helped restore Charles II to the throne. She has a son, now a banger in Colonel Grigsby's regiment, and a little adopted daughter, an Indian girl named Zintka Lanuni. General Colby found the child in the arms of its dead mother, the latter having been shot on the battlefield of Wounded Knee. On the cap of the child, when found, was worked the United States flag.

## YELLOW FEVER AMONG TROOPS.

General Shafter's Report Causes Concern in Washington.

Washington, July 29.—The report of General Shafter showing that there were 3,770 cases of sickness in the army in Cuba has given the officials of the war department considerable concern, but the reports heretofore made that the yellow fever cases were of a mild type encourages the hope that the death rate will be small. The large number of fever cases reported, 2,924, shows that not only yellow fever, but typhoid and other kinds are numerous. Surgeon General Sternberg says that it is the history of yellow fever that it spreads rapidly, and having once got started in the camp is sure to infect many soldiers. Speaking of the other fevers, he said that not only in Cuba but in the camps in the United States there had been many cases, and it was the history of all new armies that fevers, especially typhoid, became quite common.

This was due to the change of climate and mode of life of the soldiers. Even where the water was pure cases would arise. Soldiers brought and ate many things not furnished by the commissary, such as milk and other things peddled about the camps. Often these foods caused sickness. Another feature he mentioned was the indifferent care the men took of themselves when they joined the army. It was his belief that as the army became more seasoned there would be less sickness.

### SOCIAL HONORS FOR CERVERA.

Admiral McNair Entertains Spanish Prisoners at Dinner.

Annapolis, Md., July 29.—The first social recognition of the Spanish prisoners quartered here took place when Admiral Fred V. McNair, superintendent of the United States naval academy, gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Cervera and his staff at the superintendent's mansion. The table was beautifully decorated with American beauty and La France roses, furnished and arranged on the table by Edwin Seidewitz, the celebrated florist. The gentlemen wore boutonnieres of white carnations, while the ladies wore white carnations with La France roses.

The guests were received in the parlor of the mansion by Admiral and Mrs. McNair, assisted by Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Captain Hutchins, U. S. N. The dinner was served in eleven courses, which contained all the delicacies of the season, served in elegant style by Caterer Edward Dillard. Those present

were: Admiral Pascual Cervera, Lieutenant Ange, Cervera, his son; Commodore Jose Paredes, Captain Antonio Eulate, Captain Emilio Moreu, Admiral and Mrs. McNair, Commodore and Mrs. White, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Captain Charles Hutchins, U. S. N.

### BURNS HERSELF AT STAKE.

Demented Wife Ends Her Life by Knife and Fire.

Newcastle, Pa., July 29.—Early in the morning Albert Campbell, boss blacksmith at the Rosena furnace, was awakened by a scream from the back yard of his home. He thought it was a dog. Later he went out and found the dead body of his wife tied to a stake and almost burned to a crisp. Around the body were straps holding it upright. For some time the mind of Mrs. Campbell had been afflicted. She evidently arose during the night and went to the yard, where she tied herself to the stake. Then she poured oil over her clothing and after wounding herself with the knife applied a match. She was 32 years old and the mother of five children.

### Journalists at Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., July 29.—Nearly two hundred tired journalists and their wives, sons and daughters arrived on special trains here. They are Michigan and Wisconsin contingents of newspaper representatives. They were met by the mayor, aldermen and other officials. They will visit the Fraser river canneries and then go to Victoria and Seattle.

## Get Your Bicycles .. Repaired

Work promptly and neatly done and at moderate cost. All kinds of repair work done such as

Sewing Machines, Typewriters,

Trunks, Locks, Umbrellas, Also

Cutlery Grinding.

Also agent for sewing machine needles, 15 you have work to be done give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ALFRED MARLOR,

William Carline's old stand, at the rear of Larry Horan's grocery store, Quincy street Hap-ock.

## What a Chicago Man Says:

### OF THE Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co'y.

JOHN V. FARWELL COMPANY.

Chicago, Monroe & Market Sts.  
New York, 115 Worth St.

Marchener, 30 Faulkner St.  
Paris, 18 Faubourg Poissonniere.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1898.

A. W. Kimball, Esq., Gen. Agt. Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to congratulate your Company on its splendid showing of fair dealing with policy-holders, as evidenced by the recent settlement of my \$15,000 15-payment life, 15-year accumulative policy taken March 2, 1883, at age 58. The cash settlement made by you March 2, 1898, gives me as reserve.....\$11,273 55 and as surplus..... 12,136 84

Total.....\$23,410 39

Your Company carried \$15,000 insurance on my life during the expensive years—58 to 73—and at the end of the period now returns to me in cash \$5,233.16 more than I paid them.

I have had much to do with various life insurance companies, under somewhat similar policies, and I am willing to say that no other company has ever given me such profitable and satisfactory settlements as under this and former policies in THE NORTHWESTERN.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

JOHN V. FARWELL.

E. L. WRIGHT, District Agent.

HANCOCK, MICHIGAN.

## OPORTOS

TWENTIETH CENTURY, STRAIGHT, CONCHA ESPECIAL.

WHAT ARE THEY—The best cigars in the market today. Clear Havana filler. Connecticut binder and Samatra wrapper.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Of All High-Grade Cigars, The Best Proves Oportos To Be The Best—Shakespeare.

## WAR

What's The Use Of Paying The Same Price For Beer When You Can Get Rhinegold,

"The Best,"

Bottled For Families, Restaurants, Sample Rooms

## The Tacoma Cafe.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The above restaurant is now open for business. All the delicacies of the season can be found on our bill of fare. We cater to the better class of trade. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

Cafe Near Hancock P. O.

J. F. HOCKING & CO.